the type was not that. The actual type specimen has completely disappeared as already indicated. The original description must, therefore, be depended upon to fix the identity of *calandrae* Howard.

This description agrees in every detail with certain male specimens of *Aplastomorpha vandinei* Tucker, a species which, like *calandrae*, was originally recorded from Texas as a parasite of *Calandra oryzae*. There appears no reason to doubt that *calandrae* Howard and *vandinei* Tucker are the same species. The former name is the older and should have precedence. The corrected synonymy is as follows:

Aplastomorpha calandrae (Howard).

Pteromalus calandrae Howard, Rept. U. S. Dept. Agri., 1880–1881, p. 273.
Meraporus calandrae Ashmead, in Smith's Ins. N. J., 1900, p. 558.
Meraporus calandrae Pierce, Jr. Econ. Ent., vol. I, 1908, p. 384.
Meraporus vandinei Tucker, Can. Ent., vol. 42, 1910, p. 343.
Aplastomorpha pratti Crawford, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 47, 1913, p. 252.
Neocatolaccus australiensis Girault, Mem. Queensl. Mus., vol. II, 1913, p. 306.
Aplastomorpha australiensis Girault, Mem. Queensl. Mus., vol. III, 1915, p. 313.
Neocatolaccus vandinei Girault, Ins. Ins. Mens., vol. 5, 1917, p. 152.
?Pteromalus calandrae Bridwell, Proc. Haw. Ent. Soc., vol. III, 1917, p. 488.
Neocatolaccus vandinei Girault, Treubia, vol. I, 1919, p. 59.
?Pteromalus calandrae Bridwell, Proc. Haw. Ent. Soc., vol. IV, 1919, p. 19.
Meraporus vandinei Gahan, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 56, 1919, p. 523.
Meraporus calandrae Doane, Jr. Econ. Ent., vol. 12, 1919, p. 312.
Aplastomorpha vandinei Gahan, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., vol. 22, 1920, p. 239.
Aplastomorpha vandinei Waterston, 9th Rept. Grain Pests Com., 1921, p. 17 (Royal Soc. Lond.)

THE RASPBERRY CANE APHID (HOM.).

By P. W. Mason, *U. S. Bureau of Entomology.*

This description was first prepared for a monograph of the Genus *Amphorophora*, and tables of measurements and drawings will appear in that monograph. In view of the increasing interest in the raspberry aphids and their possible relation to the transmission of mosaic, it is thought advisable to publish an account of this species in advance of the monograph.

The species is commonly known as the cane aphid, in distinction to *Amphorophora rubi* Kalt. which is found on the leaves. It seems to be rather common on this continent and has no doubt often been confused with *rubi* Kalt. As far as is known it is not found in Europe, the type continent of *rubi* Kalt.

It is distinguished from *rubi* Kalt., by the sensoria on antennal segments IV and V of the alate, by the larger number of sensoria on segment III in both the alate and apterous forms,

by the shorter cornicles and by the smaller number of hairs on the cauda.

This is the species which Gillette had when he wrote (Jl. Ec. Ent. IV, 1911, p. 381) "A very similar species taken by Mr. Bragg at Lawrence, Kansas, differs by having cornicles decidedly shorter and having joint 4 of the antenna in the alate viviparae well set with sensoria." Dr. Gillette kindly lent me this slide for study.

Amphorophora sensoriata, n. sp.

Alate Viviparous Female.—Antennae longer than body, dark colored, imbricated, hairs inconspicuous, much shorter than width of segments. Average length of segments; III 1.066 mm., IV 0.808 mm., V, 0.544 mm., VI 0.177 +0.9424 mm. The sensoria range on III from 49 to 82, on IV from 20 to 47, on V from 0 to 5. Antennal tubercles large. Beak short, in some specimens not reaching the second coxae. Average width of head across eyes 0.521 mm. Cornicles fairly long, moderately swollen, the tips imbricated but not reticulated. Average measurements: length 0.540 mm., widest diameter 0.072 mm.; smallest diameter 0.040 mm.; flange 0.048 mm. Average length of cauda 0.272 mm.; broad, not constricted, with about three sets of lateral hairs.

The following color notes were made by Pergande from the specimens which are made the type of the species:

"Color of abdomen of migrant light to dark bluish green and highly polished; head and thoracic and sternal plate yellowish brown, the sutures of the lobes more or less black; disk of prothorax very pale brownish, darkest along its posterior margin; eyes reddish brown; ocelli bordered with black at inner margin; antennae black; legs black, the femora brownish yellow at base; nectaries black, greenish at base; tail greenish, or yellowish green; wings colorless, subcosta brown or yellowish brown, stigma dusky, veins black, those of stigmal vein and branches of third slightly clouded at tip."

Apterous viviparous Female.—Antennae about a third longer than the body, imbricated, the hairs inconspicuous, much shorter than the width of the segments, segment III with a row of 23 to 34 sensoria, other segments without secondary sensoria. Average measurements of segments, III 1.104 mm., IV 0.826 mm., V 0.564 mm., VI 0.178 + 0.876 mm. Antennal tubercles large. Beak reaching about to second coxae. Average width of head across eyes 0.530 mm. Cornicles moderately long, plainly swollen, the tip imbricated, but not reticulated. Average measurements: length 0.598 mm., widest diameter 0.082 mm., smallest diameter 0.040 mm., flange 0.048 mm. Average length of cauda 0.288 mm., broad, conical, not constricted, with about three sets of lateral hairs.

Pergande left the following color notes of the type specimen.

"Apterous female pale bluish green; antennae black, the two basal joints and front edge of head brownish yellow, eyes brown, legs yellowish brown, the base of femora very pale bluish green; nectaries dusky, paler at base, tail of color of body."

Intermediate.—Similar to other forms, except for very small wings, larger on left side, and for the number of sensoria, segment III having 37 on one side and 39 on the other, IV having 5 on each antenna. No ocelli present. Average

measurements: III, 1.152 mm., IV 0.880 mm., V 0.552 mm., VI 0.192 + 0.808 mm., width of head across eyes 0.496 mm., length of cornicles 0.640 mm., widest diameter 0.080 mm., smallest diameter 0.040 mm., flange 0.048 mm., cauda 0.036 mm.

Described from nine alate females, five apterous and one intermediate vivipara.

Distribution.—Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Kansas and Minnesota.

Host.—Rubus.

Type.—Deposited in the U. S. National Museum No. 26379. Cotype slides in the National Museum and in the collection of Dr. Thos. L. Guyton.

Biology.

I have found this species sparingly on the stems of raspberry, never on the leaves. It sometimes is down very close to the ground. Pergande says in his notes "Found on stems of *Rubus*, which they sometimes covered for a distance of several inches. Drop readily, if disturbed." I have examined specimens taken June 26, 1903, in Virginia (type); July 11, 1903, in Minnesota, June 30, 1905, in the District of Columbia, July 10, 1919, in West Virginia, June 20, 1920, in Pennsylvania, Sept. 20, 1921, in Maryland and Sept. 13, in Massachusetts. It will be observed from this that there are no records for the latter part of July, August and the first part of September. The species may migrate to an alternate host during this time although it is probable that at least a few remain on *Rubus* throughout the year.

Bibliography

1911—Gillette, Jour. Ec. Ent. IV, p. 381.

A CHANGE OF NAME IN BUPRESTIDAE.

By W. S. Fisher, *Bureau of Entomology.*

In the (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 62, 1922, Art. 8, pp. 4–5) I described a species of this family under the name of *Trachys cyanipennis*, but find that I previously used this same name for a species of this genus from the Philippine Islands (Philip. Jour. Sci., vol. 18, 1921, pp. 429–430). This error was caused by not having a copy of my manuscript when my later paper was written, therefore I would propose the new name *Trachys panamaensis* for the species from Panama.

Actual date of publication, January 25, 1924.